A CONTRIBUTION TO THE FISHFAUNA OF KAPUAS RIVER, KALIMANTAN BARAT, INDONESIAN BORNEO: CYPRINIDAE.

by

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ABSTRACT. – A total of 24 species of the family Cyprinidae from Kapuas River, Indonesian Borneo, were examined. A new subspecies ***Puntius lateristriga punctatus*** is described. This new ssp. differs from the nominal form for colour pattern. New records for the Kapuas River are reported herein : *Rasbora myersi, Rasbora bankanensis, Osteochilus brachynotopterus* (new for Borneo island) and *O. waandersi* (new for Borneo island).

RESUME. – En provenance de la rivière Kapuas, Bornéo indonésien, 24 espèces de Cyprinidae ont été examinées. Une nouvelle sous-espèce ***Puntius lateristriga punctatus*** est décrite. Cette nouvelle sous-espèce diffère de la forme nominale par la coloration. *Rasbora myersi, R. bankanensis, Osteochilus brachynotopterus* et *O. waandersi* sont signalés pour la première fois de la rivière Kapuas et les deux dernières espèces sont nouvelles pour Bornéo.

Key-words : Cyprinidae, Pisces, Indonesia, Borneo, Taxonomy

Kapuas is the largest river from Borneo island in Indonesia : it has the source near the boundary between Kalimantan barat and Malaysian Sarawak, about 180 km NE of Putussibau town. Its fishfauna is one of the richest, perhaps even the richest from Asia. Several contributions were published about it : Bleeker (1863), Vaillant (1893, 1902), Popta (1904). The data prior to the First World War were summarized by Weber & De Beaufort (1916); few contribution (Hardenberg, 1936) to the fauna of this river was published since then. Dr. Tyson Roberts had intensively collected in this river quite recently and his contribution surely will be the most important of all.

The junior author had the opportunity to collect 24 species of Cyprinidae, during an Italian expedition in Kalimantan barat on 1-15 January 1979. The stay of two weeks in Segadau, a small town laying on the right side of the Kapuas River near the confluence with the Segadau River, was made possible thank to the Catholic Mission of Segadau that provided help and any kind of logistic supports. Collected species came from two localities : 1) outskirts of Segadau village and 2) Senangak, a village on the Segadau River, 120 km far from Segadau town.

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Abbreviations used: IZA, Istituto di Zoologia, L'Aquila; ISHB, Institutul de Stiinte Biologice, Bucuresti; MNHN, Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris; RMNH, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden; SL, standard length.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT OF CYPRINIDAE

Rasbora myersi Brittan, 1954

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, 15 specimens, 33-84 mm SL (11 specs. IZA 8159 and 4 ISBB uncat.); brook Engredi near Senangak, tributary to Segadau R., 12-13/1/1979, one specimen, 90 mm SL, IZA 8155.

The specimens correspond to the description of the species by Brittan (1954) and also to three specimens from Kibantagan, N. Borneo, determined by Inger & Chin and received in exchange from the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

This is the third record of the species after its description, the second being that by Inger & Chin (1962) from North Borneo; it is the first record from Kapuas River basin.

Rasbora sumatrana (Bleeker, 1852)

Rice field near Segadau drained by a small brook, 8/1/1979, 2 specs. 25 and 60 mm SL, IZA 8150; brook Egredi, tributary to Segadau R. at Senangak, 12-13/1/1979, 11 specs. 20-78 mm SL (7 specs. IZA 8157, 4 ISBB unc.).

The colour pattern is well preserved; it corresponds to that figured by Britten (1954) and Inger & Chin (1962). The species was already reported from Kapuas R. by Weber & De Beaufort (1916) under the name *R. lateristriata* var. *sumatrana*.

Rasbora einthoveni (Bleeker, 1851)

One small spec. 20 mm SL, confluence of Segadau with Kapuas R., 8/1/1979, IZA 8161. The specimen is identical with specimens from Niah, Sarawak and Sungei Tengeh, Singapore, in the collection of ISBB (formerly in Field Museum of Natural History Chicago and Raffles Museum of Singapore). It is characterized by the blackish stripe extending from tip of snout to caudal base and further to the end of middle caudal fin rays.

The species was firstly reported from Kapuas River by Hardenberg (1936).

Rasbora bankanensis (Bleeker, 1853)

Confluence of Segadau R. with Kapuas R. at Segadau, 6 spec. 20-33 mm SL, 8/1/1979 (4 spec. IZA 8151, 2 ISBB uncat.).

This species was not yet recorded from Kapuas R. We have some doubts in assigning our specimens to this species, known to occur also in the Mentaya drainage of Southern Kalimantan (Kottelat, 1982), in Malaya, Banka island and the north-western slope of Sumatra island. The Segadau specimens are similar to those from Samphong Lek area, Peninsular Thailand, determined by Dr. M. Brittan, but the blackish lateral stripe, that extends from opercle to caudal base has, in Segadau specimens, the same intensity on all its length, while in Samphong area it is slightly marked anteriorly, being intensive only from below center of dorsal fin to the caudal base. In colour pattern, our specimens are more similar to *R. sarawakensis* Brittan, 1951 as figured by Brittan (1952), but in this species there is a single scale between lateral line and origin of pelvic fin, while in our specimens there are two, like in typical *R. bankanensis*. The Kapuas R. basin population may prove to represent a distinct subspecies.

Rasbora kalochroma (Bleeker, 1851)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 14/1/1979, 5 spec. 21-40 mm SL, IZA 8130.

This species was described from southern Borneo (type locality Bandjermassing) and firstly reported by Vaillant (1893) for Kapuas R. Our specimens agree with the description of Brittan (1952).

Luciosoma setigerum Valenciennes, 1842)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, one large spec. 184 mm SL, IZA 8134.

Leptobarbus hoevenii (Bleeker, 1851)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, 2 spec. 150-166 mm SL (two IZA 8138 and one ISBB uncat.).

Oxygaster anomalurus Van Hasselt, 1823

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, one spec. 141 mm SL, IZA 8139.

Puntioplites waandersi (Bleeker, 1851)

Synonym : *Puntius nini* Weber & De Beaufort, 1916.

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, 8 spec. 74-88 mm SL (5 spec. IZA 8143, 3 ISBB uncat.).

D 3/8; A 3/5; L. lat. 9-10/36-37/6; Br. 31-35; Circumpeduncular scales 20 (= 2 x (4 1/2 - 1 - 4 1/2).

This is a little known species, until recently assigned to the genus *Puntius*; it proved actually to belong, together with the sympatrical *P. bulu*, to otherwise Siamese genus *Puntioplites* (Banarescu, 1978); Weber & De Beaufort (1916) recorded it from the three large islands from western Indonesia. The Museum of Leiden and Amsterdam have 13 species (among which the four syntypes of *P. nini*), all of which were examined by Banarescu (1978). This author concluded that the two related species *P. waandersi* and *P. bulu*, differ in a single major character, the number of circumpeduncular scales, and in a minor one, the number of scales above and below lateral line. The freshly preserved specimens from Kapuas R. differ from *P. bulu* coming from the same locality, also in their darker general pattern of coloration. They also have a blackish stripe that extends from the nape on the hind margin of the opercle, up to the pectoral insertion of even below it. In *P. bulu* this stripe is feabler and does not reach to the pectoral.

Puntioplites bulu (Bleeker, 1851)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, 3 spec. 70-81 mm SL (2 spec. IZA 8145, one ISBB uncat.).

D 4/8; A 3/5; L. lat. 8/36-37/4; Br. 28-30; Circumpeduncular scales 16 (= 2 x (3 1/2 - 1 - 3 1/2).

Banarescu (1978) analyzed 74 specimens, all large. He found for several characters a wider range of variation than in the 3 Kapuas R. specimens, especially for gill-rackers. Two groups of specimens can be distinguished within this species: one with 27-34, the other with 36-42 gill-rakers (no specimens having 35). The Kapuas sample evidently belong to the first group. Possibly the number of gill-rakers is subject to geographical variation. Some of the *P. bulu* analyzed by him have 18 (= 2 x 4 1/2 1 - 3 1/2) circumpeduncular scales, but none has 20, like *P. waandersi.*

Hybrids *Puntioplites waandersi* x *Puntioplites bulu* (?)

We were quite surprized to find that three specimens, 61-65 mm SL (2 spec. IZA 8144 and one ISBB uncat.), found together with the above mentioned specimens of *P. waandersi* and *P. bulu*, are quite intermediate between these species. They have 20 circumpeduncular scales like *P. waandersi* but 28-30 gill-rakers as found in the local population of *P. bulu.* The degree of coloration is intermediate, while the post-opercular stripe, which is less marked than in *P. waandersi*, extends in one specimen to the pectoral base (like in this species), while in the two others it does not reach to the pectoral (like in *P. bulu*).

Labiobarbus ocellatus (Heckel, 1843)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, two spec. 80 and 89 mm SL (one IZA 8140 and one ISBB uncat.).

D 4/28; L. lat. 65-67. Weber & De Beaufort give D 4/27-29; L. lat. 66. In other specimens, borrowed from various collections, we found D 4/26-29, L. lat. 64-69.

The generical name *Labiobarbus* Van Hasselt, 1823, which was omitted from Genera of Fishes, was re-actualized by Smith (1945) for a genus known from over a century under the name *Dangila* Valenciennes, 1842. It would have been normal to retain this name as *nomen conservandum* and to reject *Labiobarbus* as *nomen delendum*; yet several authors already began to use *Labiobarbus* and we have to use it, too.

Labiobarbus fasciatus (Bleeker, 1853)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, 4 spec. 101-114 mm SL IZA 8141.

D 4/27-29; L. lat. 51-54; Br. 38-41; Circumpeduncular scales 20 (= 2 x (4 1/2 - 1 - 4 1/2).

The specimens are very well preserved, the colour pattern can be better recognized than in the nine other available specimens, borrowed from various Museums. The longitudinal stripe on the lateral line is better marked than the six or seven stripes above and three or four below the lateral line. The outer longer rays of the low lobes of the caudal fin, are dark-grey; a reddish-orange stripe on each caudal lobe, including 4 or 5 outer rays, next to the outer greyish one. This reddish stripe vanishes in older museum specimens. Weber & De Beaufort (1916) do not mention it.

Labiobarbus cuvieri koedjen Popta, 1904)

Synonyms : *Dangila koedjen* Popta, 1904; *Dangila rosea* Popta, 1904; *Dangila cuvieri* (not Valenciennes, 1842), Weber & De Beaufort, 1916 (partim : Borneo = Kalimantan; not Java and Sumatra).

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, 8 spec., 87-116 mm SL (5 spec. IZA 8146, 3 ISBB uncat.).

D 4/23-26; L. lat. (36) 38-40; Circumpeduncular scales 16 (= 2 x (3 1/2 - 1 - 3 1/2)).

Weber & De Beaufort (1916) synonymized Popta's species *koedjen* and *rosea*, both described from Kalimantan, with *cuvieri*, which was initially described from Java. We had 72 other specimens borrowed from various Museums, including the holotype of *L. cuvieri* (MNHN 3851, Jakarta, Java), of *L. koedjen* (RMNH 7367, Boelit, Kalimantan) and the two syntypes of *L. rosea* (RMNH 7569, Bo River, Kalimantan). The specimens from Java and Sumatra have 20-23, rarely up to 25 branched rays in the dorsal fin and a few of them 18 circumpeduncular scales. Those from Kalimantan have 24-26, rarely 23 or 27 branched rays in the dorsal fin and always 16 circumpeduncular scales. It is therefore justified to separate the Kalimantan population in a distinct subspecies, *L. cuvieri koedjen*. The range of the subspecies includes only the western and southern slopes of Kalimantan. No representative of *L. cuvieri* occurs in the northeast of the island where there lives only a quite distinct, endemic species : *L. sabana* (Inger & Chin, 1962).

Contrary to *Labiobarbus fasciatus*, there is no reddish stripe on the caudal fin and the longitudinal stripes above and below the lateral line are as strong as on lateral line.

Osteochilus kajanensis (Bleeker, 1857)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, one spec., 127 mm SL, IZA 8135.

D 4/16; L. lat. 34-35; Br. ± 35; Circumpeduncular scales 16.

Osteochilus borneensis (Bleeker, 1857)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, one spec. 125 mm SL, IZA 8147.

D 4/18; L. lat. 8 1/2 /50 - 49/7; br. 25; Circumpeduncular scales 22.

Osteochilus vittatus (Valenciennes, 1842) (fig. 1A and 2A)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, 14 spec., 51-100 mm SL, (10 spec. IZA 8248, 4 ISBB uncat.).

D 4/11 (12); L. lat. 33-34; Circumpeduncular scales 16.

There are three tubercles on the snout (usually recorded in the literature as "pores", since most often they are fallen and only their trace remains), the central one being more wider. A dark-brownish two scales-wide longitudinal band extends on the sides, from the eye across the opercle to the base of caudal fin, not continuing on the central rays of this fin. This stripe is well delimited in some specimens, more vaguely delimited in others. It also includes the lateral-line scales,

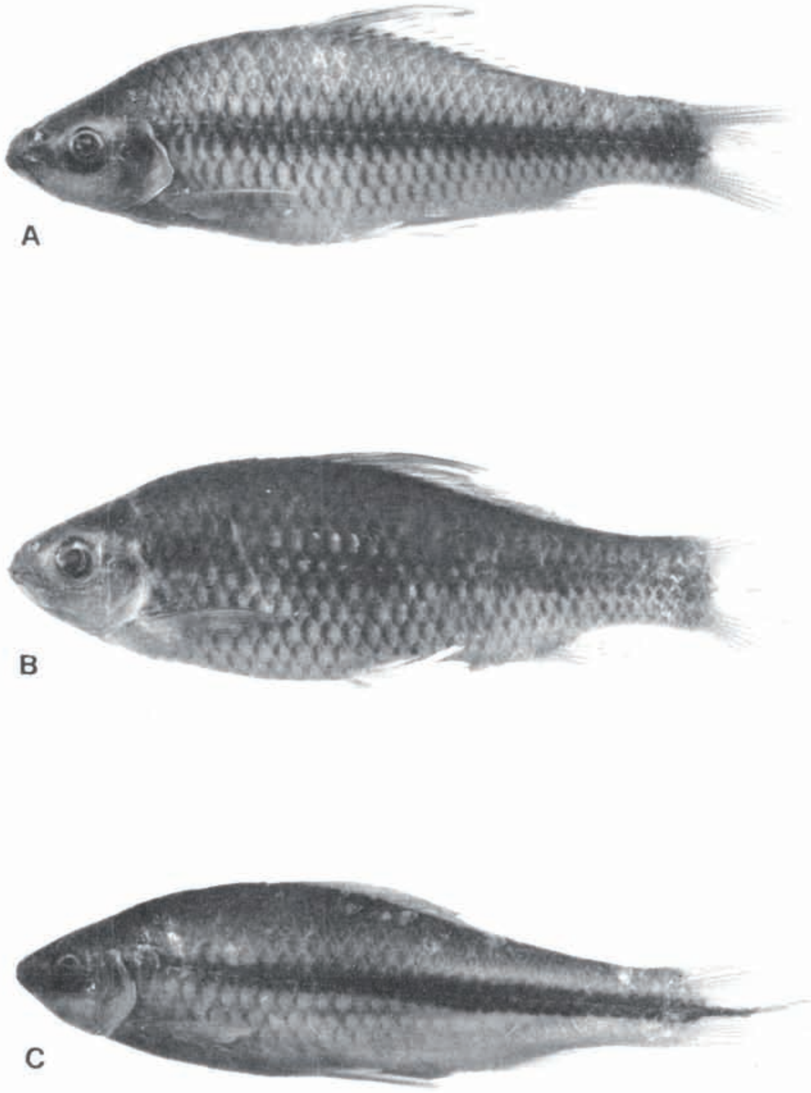

Fig. 1. – Lateral view of three related species of *Osteochilus* from Kapuas River. *A : O. vittatus*, 83 mm SL, IZA 8248; *B : O. brachynotopterus*, 103 mm SL, IZA 8246; *C: O. waandersi*, 94 mm SL, IZA 8247.

which are uniformly dark, having no central light spots. Each scale of three or four rows above and two or three rows below the lateral-line bears a roundish dark-greyish spot in the middle of their posterior margin. These spots, being regularly arranged, build longitudinal interrupted bands, parallel with the wide continuous band along lateral line.

The problem of the identity of the species described by Valenciennes in 1842 as *Rohita vittata* , raises some problems. It was described from specimens received from Leiden Museum, one of which was retained in the Paris Museum. Valenciennes' original description, mentions 14 branched dorsal rays; that by Weber & De Beaufort (1916) mentions 10-13. We examine the specimen MNHN 3857, which is labelled as holotype and actually has 14 branched dorsal rays and no tubercles on the snout. On the contrary, the specimens returned by Valenciennes to Leiden, one of which was designated as lectotype (RMNH 23368) and was examined by us, have 11 branched dorsal rays and three tubercles, the central one being the widest. Our Segadau specimens perfectly correspond to the lectotype.

We consider that Valenciennes'material consists of two species which he confused. Since one of his specimens (syntypes) was already designed as lectotype, the name has to be retained for the species to which the lectotype belongs, which is characterized by D 4/11 (12) and three inequally developped tubercles on the snout.

Osteochilus brachynotopterus (Bleeker, 1855) (Fig. 1B and 2B)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, 28 spec. 75-110 mm SL, (13 spec. IZA 8246, 35 ISBB uncat.).

D 4/ (10) 11 (12); L. lat. 33-34; Circumpeduncular scales 16.

This species is very similar to *O. vittatus* in respect of number of rays, scales, general features and body proportions. It differs from *O. vittatus* in having no tubercles on the snout and another, although similar colour pattern. The longitudinal band is more vaguely delimited and each scale of the lateral line has a small central light spot, these spots building a narrow stripe which interrups the wide longitudinal band in its middle. The scales above and below the lateral line are either bordered with blackish pigmentation or have a blackish vertical bar in their posterior

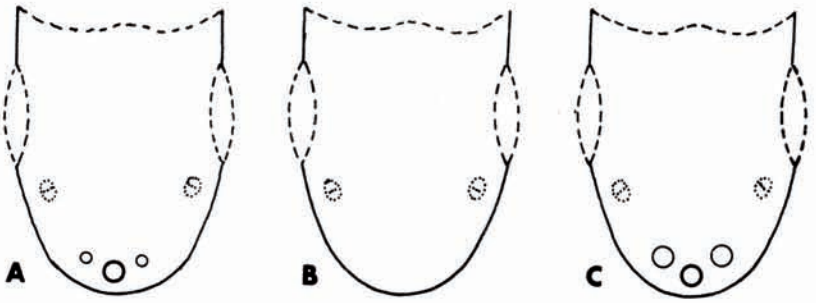

Fig. 2. – Outline of dorsal view of the snout region of : *A, Osteochilus vittatus* (with three unequal pores); *B, O. brachynotopterus* (without pores); *C, O. waandersi* (with three equal pores).

half (not a central roundish spot like in *O. vittatus*). Because of this difference in the pigmentation of the scales, the sides are irregularly darkened and no longitudinal rows of regularly arranged spots can be distinguished, like in *O. vittatus.*

A difficulty in delimiting these two species raises from the fact that there are a few specimens with tubercles on the snout, like *O.vittatus,* and with a colour pattern either of *O. brachynotopterus*-type or intermediate (4 spec. show this situation; two IZA 8249 and two ISBB uncat.).

O. brachynotopterus is reported for the first time from Kalimantan island.

Osteochilus waandersi (Bleeker, 1852) (fig. 1C and 2C)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, 12 spec. 87-132 mm SL (5 spec. IZA 8247, 7 ISBB uncat.)

D 4/(11) 12 (13); L. lat. 33-34 (35); Circumpeduncular scales 16.

This species is similar to the two preceeding ones in general features and body proportions. It differs from them in having three, almost equal tubercles on the snout, usually 12 branched dorsal rays and another colour pattern. The longitudinal band also extends on the middle rays of the caudal fin, up to the bifurcation of the fin. The scales above and below the lateral line have a blackish crescent in their anterior or in their posterior half. Besides, in this species, a blackish post-opercular small rounded spot is well discernible. The spot interests the first scale of the lateral line and the scale of the row below lateral line.

This is a little known species. Weber & De Beaufort (1916) assert that it is known only from Bleeker's type specimens which they did not examine. Actually the species is not very rare in collections. We examined many specimens from Thailandia and Malaya in the collections of U.S. National Museum, the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, and the Zoological Museum of Hamburg; most of them were determined as *O. vittatus.* The beautiful specimen illustrated by Smith (1945, Pl. VI) under this name, actually is a *O. waandersi*, having 12 branched dorsal rays and the longitudinal band extending on the caudal rays. Also the specimen recorded by Fowler (1939) from Trang, peninsula Thailar, as *O. vittatus*, wich we examined, belong to *O. waandersi* while *O. scapularis*, Fowler, 1939 from the same locality, possibly is a synonym of *O. waandersi.*

This species is reported for the first time from Kalimantan Island.

Crossocheilus oblongus (Valenciennes, 1842)

Confluence of Segadau R. with Kapuas R., at Segadau, 8/1/1979, one spec. 65 mm SL, IZA 8149.

Some geographical variation occurs within this species, which is the type of the genus. In our specimen the longitudinal stripe is about 2 1/2 scales broad and extends from snout over eye and opercle on caudal base, having a quite narrow prolongation on the median caudal rays. Outer margins of caudal light, colourless.

Epalzeorhynchus kallopterus (Bleeker, 1850)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, 6 spec., 77-125 mm SL (3 IZA 8136, 3 ISBB uncat.). Among the largest specimens in museological collections.

Rohteichthys microlepis (Bleeker, 1850)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, one spec. 64-100 mm SL.

Puntius schwanenfeldi (Bleeker, 1853)

Kapuas R. at Segadau, 1-15/1/1979, 12 spec. 64-100 mm SL (8 IZA 8137 and 4 ISBB uncat.).

D 4/8; L. lat. 33-35; Circumpeduncular scales 16.

The specimens are well preserved. The top and the spinous dorsal fin ray are blackish; there is also a submarginal backish stripe on each caudal lobe, another on the first branched ray of anal fin and a dark spot on opercle. The opercular spot and the anal stripe, are not mentioned by Weber & De Beaufort (1916), but the last-named stripe is figured by Franck (1971).

Puntius tetrazona (Bleeker, 1857)

Engredi R. at Senangak, 12/1/1979, one spec. 39 mm SL, IZA 8122.

Puntius lateristriga punctatus subspecies nova.

Holotype : IZA 8152, 83 mm SL, small river 10 km SE of Segadau (Kapuas R. basin), 8/1/1979, P.G. Bianco coll. *Paratypes* : ISBB 3354, three specimens, 22-56 mm SL, same locality and data as holotype; IZA 8153, three specimens, 19-56 mm SL, Engredi R. near Senangak, 12-11/1/1979, P.G. Bianco coll.

Derivatio nominis : After *punctus* = dot, spot, because of the presence of characteristic dots on the lateral line scales.

Diagnosis : A subspecies of *Puntius lateristriga* characterized by a peculiar colour-pattern, each scale of the lateral line having a roundish dark-brown spot in the center of its posterior margin.

Description : D 4/8; A 2/5; L. lat. 4/ (20) 21-22 / 2 ½ ; Circumpeduncular scales 12 (2 ½ above and 2 ½ below lateral line).

Measurements expressed as % of the SL : body depth, 38.7-42.7; caudal peduncle length, 15.1-17.2; least depth, 15.1-16.6; predorsal distance, 51.8-54.5; preanal distance, 73.0-83.0; preventral distance, 48.1-52.1; distance from pectoral to pelvic fins insertion, 23.8-25.4; distance from pelvic to anal fins insertion, 23.7-26.8; length of pectoral fin, 21.8-23.0; length of pelvic fin, 21.0-22.9; height of dorsal fin, 18.7-23.0; length of dorsal fin base, 22.0-24.2; height of anal fin, 16.9-17.9; length of anal fin base, 12.3-13.8. Dorsal origin closer to tip of snout than to origin of caudal fin, the predorsal distance always being shorter than the post-dorsal one (87.5-97.5 % of this). Pectoral fin usually not reaching pelvic insertion, pelvic fin not reaching anal insertion. Head length 26.4-29.4 % SL; preorbital distance 7.1-8.0 % SL (and 25.4-26.9 % of head length); eye diameter 7.1-8.9 % SL (26.4-33.4 % head length and 64.0-84.0 in % of interorbital width). Values found in the four largest specimens, 47-83 mm SL.

Colour pattern : In adults, upper half of body light brownish, lower yellowish.

Two sharply marked and well-delimited oblique dark-brown cross bars in the anterior body half : one from the dorsal side above the opercle to behind the pectoral fin insertion, the second from the anterior part of the dorsal fin to the insertion of the pelvic. The second cross bar has a triangular arched shape, being broad under the dorsal fin insertion, where it extends on one or two scales before and two or three scales behind the dorsal origin, and narrow (only one scale wide) ventrally. Between the two cross bars, there are 2-5 roundish brownish spots on the first row of scales above the lateral line. Behind the second crossbar, there are 5-7 roundish dark-brown spots : two or three below the base of the dorsal fin, one or two above the lateral line, one at the base of the anal fin and sometimes one above the end of the anal fin. Each scale of the lateral line has a roundish dark-brown spot in the middle of its posterior margin, these spots building a regular row.

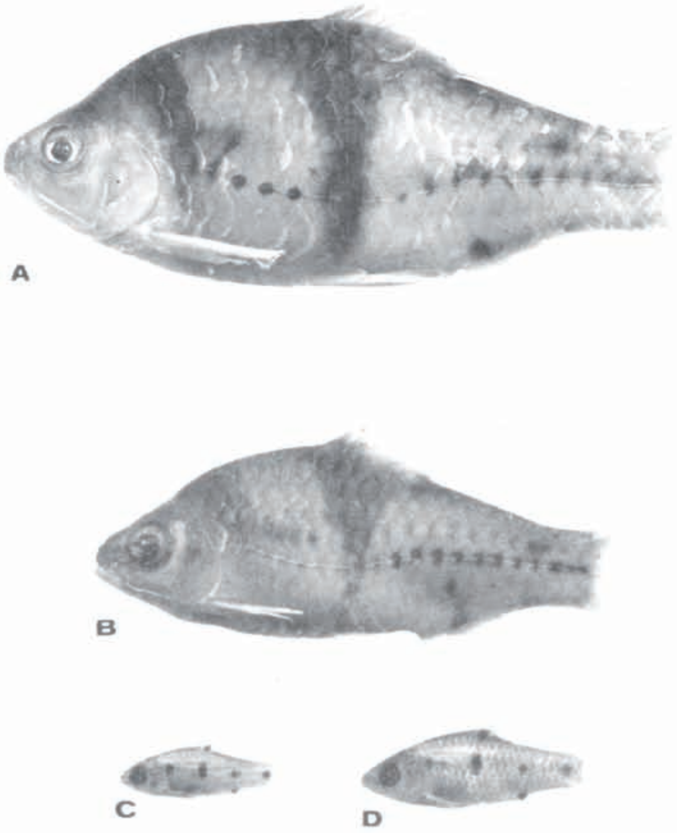

Fig. 3. – *Puntius lateristriga punctatus* n. ssp. : *A*, holotype, 83 mm SL, IZA 8152 (adult); *B*, paratype, 56 mm SL (subadult), *C* & *D*, paratypes, 19 and 25 mm SL (young), IZA 8153. Note the different colour pattern from young to adult size.

In sub-adults (see Fig. 3B) the two cross-bars are less extended and not reaching the origin of pectoral and pelvic fins.

In young specimens the colour pattern is quite different as illustred in Fig. 3 C-D. They have six roundish dark-brown spots and the cross-bars are not yet developed. Four of the six marks are placed along the middle of the side (the first placed behind the opercle, the second, elliptical and the largest, is placed below the dorsal fin base, the third above the anal fin base and the fourth at the end of the caudal peduncle); one at the base of dorsal fin; one at the base of anal fin. The four marks on the sides and also the dorsal fin base one, are masked by blackish marks developping in adults.

In *Puntius lateristriga* s. str. (described from Java, also ranging in Malaya and peninsular Thailandia), the two cross bars are rather vertical, less sharply delimited and have a more posterior position, the anterior one not touching the opercle, the second beginning behind the dorsal fin (without extending on a few scales before the dorsal origin, as in *l. punctatus*); there is also a longitudinal bar behind the second cross bar and no spots on the lateral line scales.

Pharyngeal teeth : In the holotype and one paratype 56 mm SL, pharyngeal bones were examined. The teeth are arranged in three rows with formula 2,3,4-4,3,2. Their shape and position agree with Taki *et al.* (1978) description. According to Taki *et al.* (1978), in *P. lateristriga* s. str. the number of teeth in the main row, may be indifferently 4 or 5.

Ecological observation : *P. lateristriga punctatus* n. ssp. lives in small, clear, shaded stream of the forest. It is a gregary species which tends to be localized in pits or rivulet-bends characterized by gravel bottom, low current and medium-deeper water. According to examination of gastric contents, its diet is mostly zoophagous.

Distribution : Kapuas River basin. *P. lateristriga* was firstly recorded from the Kapuas R. by Hardenberg (1936). This author examined specimens collected in Gunung Ambawang rivulets (a place near the coast not far from Pontianak). We had not the opportunity to examine those specimens, but if they are true *P. lateristriga* s. str. (Hardenberg gave only number of specimens without description), *P. lateristriga punctatus* may rise to the specific level.

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